THE BALANCE,
And New-York State Journal.

BY CROSWELL & FRARY—Printers to the People.

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THE BALANCE,

Is published at No. 53, *State-Street*, ALBANY, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at *Three Dollars* per annum--Payable always in advance.

Advertisements inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 20 cents for every subsequent insertion.

THE TWO
Sloops Experiment,
ELIHU S. BUNKER
AND
LABAN PADDOCK,
Masters,
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF
Passengers only,

HAVE commenced their regular trips between the cities of NEW-YORK and HUDSON.

BUNKER will sail from Hudson, every Sunday morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and from New-York, every Wednesday evening, precisely at 6 o'clock. PADDOCK will sail from Hudson, every Wednesday morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and from New-York, every Saturday evening, precisely at 6 o'clock, throughout the season.

The *Experiments*, sailing from New-York, will start from White-Hall Docks, nearly opposite *John B. Coles's* flour store, No. 1, South-street.

For Passages, apply, in New-York, to *William H. Folger*, No. 16, South-Street; and in Hudson, to *Reuben Folger*, Warren-street; or, to the Masters on board.

☞ Convenient land carriages will be provided between Albany and Hudson, which will leave Hudson on the arrival of each Experiment, at all seasonable hours; and will leave Mr. Gregory's Hotel, Albany, every Tuesday and Saturday, precisely at 12 o'clock.

May 2, 1809. ep3m36

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of BACKUS & WHITING is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to them, or to the late firm of *Whiting, Backus & Whiting*, either for transactions at the *Albany Book-Stores*, for the *Albany Centinel*, or for the *Republican Crisis*, are requested to make payment to ELEAZER F. BACKUS, who alone is authorised to receive payments and grant discharges; and it is earnestly requested that those whose accounts have been more than six months standing will immediately discharge them, to enable him to meet the engagements of the firm.

E. F. BACKUS,
SAMUEL WHITING.

Albany, 1st *May*, 1809. eptf55

The business as heretofore conducted by Backus & Whiting will be continued by the Subscriber at the *Albany Book-Store No 45. State-street*, where he offers for sale, on liberal terms for Cash, or on short credit, an extensive assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of science and literature, and STATIONARY of every description; to which, daily additions are making of new and valuable Books.

E. F. BACKUS.

N. B. Country Libraries and Stores supplied on the best terms.

John Scoville,
DRAPER AND MERCER,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
No. 47, STATE-STREET,
Has just opened a fresh supply of superior
GOODS,
both for Ladies and Gentlemen—among which are some very elegant Pelisse Cloths, and
LEVINTINE SILKS,
for Ladies, Habits and Great Coats, a few of which may be seen, *ready made*, in a superior style to any thing of the kind exhibited in this City the present season.

All orders in the line of his profession, will be thankfully received, and promptly executed.

Albany, 2*d January*, 1809 eptf1

Consignment.
Peter & John I. Boyd,
No. 35, *Court-Street*,

HAVE received the following articles from a manufactory in Rhode-Island, which they will sell at the factory prices, viz,

Cotton Yarn—single, double and three threaded.
Cotton Bed Tick, Cotton Stripe and Cotton Shirting.

Albany, Jan. 7, 1809. eptf2

TO LET,
And immediate possession given,

A CONVENIENT three story House in Dock-Street. For terms (which will be very moderate) apply to *Hamman P. Schuyler*, Esq. Market-Street, Albany, or to S. DEAN.

May 9, 1809. eptf37

Allum, Copperas, &c.

7 Tons of Allum,
16 do. Fustic,
20 do. Copperas,
20 do. Logwood,
10 do. Nicaragua Wood,
1 do. Brazilletto,
40 Casks Gro Camwood, of superior quality,
10 Cases of Acids,
2 Hhds. of Woad,
1 Cask Cudbear,
1 Tierce Blue Vitriol,
40 Bales Cassia,
6 Cases Roll Brimstone,
3 Hhds. Sulphur,
2 do. Madder.

For sale by POMEROY & LUCE.

Albany, July 12, 1809. ep3w56

Watson & Sedgwick,
OPPOSITE THE OLD COURT-HOUSE,
Court-Street,
OFFER FOR SALE

3 Pipes Port Wine,
15 qr. casks Sherry do.
12 do. Colmanac do.
30 cases Claret do.
7 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
6 do. St. Croix do.
2000 lbs. Green Coffee,
10 chests Hyson Skin Tea,
15 do. first quality Souchong do.
12 do. Congo do.
6 qr. chests Bohea do.
15 lbs. Nutmegs,
4 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
6 boxes white Havanna do.
15 kegs Richmond Tobacco,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
5 casks Brown Stout,
1 case Irish Porter,
Ketchup, Capers, Anchovies, Cayenne Pepper, Mace, Currants, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

15 tons Fustic,
10 do. Logwood,
10 do. Nicaragua Wood.
10 do. Copperas;

Together with a complete assortment of
DYE STUFFS,
of the first quality.

Albany, July 8, 1809. eptf56

VIOLIN.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he proposes opening a school for teaching the art of playing the VIOLIN. Those who feel a disposition to patronize the undertaking, will please to call and leave their names at B. GREGORY'S *Hotel* on the dock, where the terms, and all particulars will be made known.

SETH WHITLOCK.

Albany, 9th July, 1809. 3:6

From Boston.

Just landing from on board Sloop Alcides,
Capt. ATWOOD,

32 Hhds. New-England Rum.
Also, on hand,
12 Hhds. St. Croix Rum.
50 Chests Hyson-skin Tea—*first quality*.
2000 Bushels of Turk's Island Salt.
1000 do. of Liverpool Blown do.
2 Hhds of Muscovado Sugar.

Apply to A. WARNER, Court-street, opposite the old City-Hall

Albany, July 3, 1809. eptf54

J. L. D. Mathews,
Sign and Ornamental Painter and Gilder,
No. 19, MARKET-STREET,
Directly under the Albany Museum,

INFORMS the public that he has taken the above stand, where he solicits a share of their patronage in his line. Those who will favor him with their custom may depend on having their orders strictly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged

Also, Drawing taught in its various branches, viz. Architecture, Hand Sketching, Landscape Painting, &c. If a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured, a Drawing School will be opened on the first day of December next. Those who wish to be taught by lessons will be attended to at request.

Copal, Varnish, Jappan and Coach Lacker, warranted to be of the first quality, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

Albany, July 7, 1809. eptf54

Female Tuition,
At Coxsackie, near Hudson,

WHERE females are boarded and taught on the following terms, viz.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, modern and ornamental Needle Work, Marking, Carpet Work, &c. at three dollars per quarter.

Geography, Epistolary Composition, Filligree, Embroidery, and Sheniel Work, Drawing in India Ink, Painting in water colours, Delineation and Working of Maps, &c. five dollars per quarter.

Boarding, Washing and Mending, twenty dollars per quarter, half payable in advance.

Books and Stationary are included in the above terms: and every attention will be paid to the instruction and morals of the pupils.

JUDITH ANN DEAN.

April 7th, 1809. 3m1in2w32 T

Diversity.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Having devoted the paper for several days past to the insertion of grave, didactic, political matter, I am aware that my readers begin to look after a little variety, and therefore present them with the following true and interesting story of an individual in whose concerns they have on more than one occasion taken a lively interest.

To the Public.

The 4th of July being now over, and no longer any danger of deterring others from celebrating this glorious anniversary, by my cruel fate, here follows a true narrative of the adventures and sufferings which befel me, John R. D. Huggins, on the celebrated 10th of June last. "*Quis talia fando temperet a lachrymis?*" as Virgil says.

On the morning of the 9th of June, the day before that ever to be remembered evening of which I shall carry the recollection with me to the grave, I awoke at an early hour, and began to ruminate on the glorious prospects of my country: all the barriers to commercial and social intercourse between America and G. Britain so soon to be removed! I was not long in determining to exert my best abilities to contribute to the celebration of the auspicious event. How to do this in a manner suitable to the great occasion, and not unworthy myself, was the subject of wakeful anxiety. To exhibit a most brilliant illumination of my house and shop, by means of ten thousand candles, and 11,500 coloured lamps was the first and most obvious step; and was concluded on accordingly. The next was to display a variety of transparent paintings and suitable devices to the gaze of an admiring and applauding multitude, such as should be at once striking, attractive, and overwhelming. The last thing was to crown the whole, by firing a *feu de joie*, as is customary on such occasions. But here the difficulty was, what to fire with; for, like the bishop of Toulon, cannon I had none, and muskets would be little better than pop-guns. It fortunately, or rather unfortunately, as will be found in the sequel, occured to me, that I had seen the blacksmith's anvil resorted to in such emergencies, with the greatest effect, and I instantly determined on getting seventeen. The plan being thus matured, I awoke Mistress Huggins, and begged her to rise instantly, and assist me to carry my plan into effect. I told her what I had resolved on, and to her charge I particularly committed the making up of the transparencies; the designs being exclusively my own. We both got up at the same instant, and the preparations commenced.

That the public may fully understand the nature and extent of the offence for which I was afterwards so inhumanly punished, I beg leave to state the particulars of my case in somewhat of detail.

In the first place I sent for my carpenter and my upholsterer, and ordered them to prepare me without delay a large quadrangular frame, properly covered and ornamented with fringe and tassel. On this I immediately inscribed my four devices. On the front shone in conspicuous characters, "MADISON AND COMMERCE." To this I conceived no person in this large emporium could possibly make the least objection. On the reverse I inscribed "GEORGE THE THIRD AND THE SPANISH PATRIOTS:" and who that boasts of an American revolution, thought I, but must be pleased with this? On the north appeared "FRANCIS THE FIRST, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, AND THE IMMORTAL PACKWOOD." That every foe to usurpation and lawless ambition would wish success to Alexander in his glorious efforts to defend his country against the French monarch, I was sure; but that every body would comprehend what the immortal Packwood had to do in the business was not so clear, and therefore there I leave it. On the fourth was "THE ILLUSTRIOUS MINORITY IN CONGRESS," which I never supposed could give offence to any *American* party, since the words were taken from the *American* Citizen itself Such, reader, was my quadrangle. Near this I put forth a transparent representation of the American and British flags interwoven with this motto, "UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL." I confess I had my fears that the English who might see this would be inclined to murmur a little that I should suppose Great-Britain could not maintain her cause without our assistance; which was as much as to say that the British navy stood in need of the aid of American gun boats: but on the other hand, as the motto also indicated that we stood as much in need of her, at least, as she did of us, I thought the account very equally balanced, or if any thing, that the preponderance was in our favor, and thus flattered myself that I had hit on the happiest expedient in the world to please both sides It was, however I fear, my singular fate to give mortal offence to both. Thus having arranged my affairs in order to put myself entirely at ease, I sent for my lawyer, and satisfied myself there was nothing libellous. A pole in front of my shop was erected in humble imitation of the grand Liberty poles erected by the Democrats in several of the out wards in this city; only that mine was surmounted with the head of the Grand Sachem of Columbian order, and is allowed to be a capital likeness of that hero. This head was illuminated by a huge lamp filled with flaming oil, and placed exactly upon its crown. A most beautiful transparent painting of *Mount Vesuvius*, in full volley, occupied the large front window, and a number of transparencies of less note the others, while my 11,500 coloured lamps, displayed in 50 semicircles, vied with the rainbow. Seventeen grand anvils, loaded to their muzzles, stood in awful majesty in front of my door.

Thus prepared, I commenced my operations the moment it was dark. To Mistress Huggins I assigned the command of the interior, and taking a lighted match, I sailed forth to occupy the fore ground in person. I was sure to hear ten thousand voices, salute my appearance, with "*Long live the Emperor!*" but instead of that I heard nothing but "*Down with the damn'd rascal! kill the damn'd tory*," issuing from all their brazen throats at once. Shocked, but not dismayed, to find that those who had come to witness my grand performance consisted of the lowest order of democrats and jacobins, I advanced with coolness and took possession of my artillery. I applied the match to the first piece; the fire took effect; the explosion was tremendous; but the muzzle being directed vertically, no harm was done. The discharge of this piece seemed the signal for hostilities A tall, athletic figure advanced with a scaling ladder, and applying it to the Liberty pole, began courageously to ascend to the Grand Sachem; but one of my brave life guards, who stood near my person, seizing the ladder nimbly, upset it, and upset the assailant with it, who instantly fell to the ground,

"Headlong. Deep echoing groan the pavements brown,
"As tumbling, topsy-turvy, he came down,"

as Pope says. No sooner, however was he discomfitted, than a second replaced the ladder, and scaled the pole. I looked and with amazement beheld him raise a mighty truncheon, with which, at one fell blow, he demolished the blazing reservoir of oil that covered and illuminated the crown of my Grand Sachem. But

——"evil on itself will soon *reek oil*,"

as Milton says, for no sooner was the blow received, than the wounded lamp poured forth its scalding contents upon the head and shoulders of the assailant, with such effect, that he dropt like lead into the gutter beneath. But the smarting of his wounds reanimating him, he rose and ran furiously into the crowd, bestowing a portion of his oil and lampblack upon the unfortunate savages who stood in his way. A silence ensued. I fired a second salute. But no sooner was the discharge heard, than it was answered by a discharge from the other side, of stones and brick bats, "*Saxa volant furor arma ministrat*," as Virgil says. My poor unresisting windows, soon gave way and my transparencies, coloured lamps, shop ornaments, and household furniture, were involved in one general ruin. At this disastrous moment, Mistress Huggins was obliged to abandon her post, and make the best of her way into the back kitchen. But I have the satisfaction to state that she retreated in good order, taking care to leave no opening to the enemy. Cool and intrepid amidst the dangers which now thickened every moment around me, and determined to celebrate the glorious event in a manner to acquire immortal fame, I advanced again with my match, and fired the third anvil. Alas! it was my last! Twenty ruffians seized me by the throat and hurried me off "unprepared, unanealed," as Shakespeare says, though not "unanointed," for I had not myself entirely escaped the contents of the demolished lamp, and oh! grief and humiliation! incarcerated me in the watch-house! Nor was the misfortune all my own; for the cowards, having thus got rid of me, next ventured to attack my faithful helpmate, Mistress Huggins, whom they beat, and would doubtless have slain on the spot, had it not been for my former side-de-camp the brave *Parisency*, who rescued her at the hazard of his life. Behold me, now, courteous reader, in a watch-house. "*We know what we are, but know not what we shall be*," as Shakespeare says. On this trying occasion, a few friends did not desert me: they offered bail to any amount for my liberation and appearance the next morning. It was refused; for one of the savages of the Panther tribe had sworn positively that his life was endangered as he walked through the streets, by my firing an anvil vertically, loaded with nothing but powder. In this noisome place was I confined, deprived of my liberty, the consoling presence of my friends, and pen and ink, till about midnight, when I was discharged, and ordered to appear at the Bridewell next morning at break of day. Being let out, "homeward I plod my weary way." (Gray) the "drowsy watchmen" (Cunningham) snoring upon their benches or at their several posts. In what a plight I found my wretched habitation, and in what alarm my wife and family, I shall not attempt to describe. "Brief let me be," as Shenstone says. A constable came after me with a warrant, and took me before Mr. Justice Burger, of the fourth ward, a magistrate formerly more celebrated for his patient and persevering sitting upon dead bodies, than I fear he ever will be for his sitting in judgment on living ones.* The moment I entered, the justice proceeded to pronounce judgment, and condemned me to pay a penalty under a by-law of the corporation against firing off squibs or guns in the streets: a law which I believe I may say was never before put in force against any human being, although not a public day arrives in which it is not violated more than 11,500 times, in every street in the city. But this law, till now a dead letter, was resorted to on this occasion. I might have asked, had I thought of it, "Where has this species of guilt lain so long concealed? Where has this fire lain so long buried, that no smoke should appear, till it burst out at once to consume me and" Mistress Huggins? as Lord Strafford says, whose case, my own, in this respect, very much resembles; for that I was not sent to the block and beheaded, like him, was only owing to the different times in which we have happened to live. But it was determined I should only be fined, and a young democrat who stood by, the foreman of Mr. Attorney Cowden's assisted upon it that the fine ought at least to be some four thousand dollars; but the justice only fined me 15 dollars, being exactly three times as much, as I am advised by my council, he had a right to take; I paid it, however, together with two dollars more, costs of suit, rather than go to prison, and lie there till my case could come before the court in turn, probably some time next winter at soonest.

I cannot conclude without mentioning another case, in order to let the distant reader know what different fates await two men in the same predicament, but who happen to live in different wards of "this renowned city of Gotham," (Salmagundi) In the fifth ward, a suit was lately brought in the Justices Court against a captain of artillery, by a Mr. Romaine, for breaking his windows by the discharge of his cannon on the same 10th of June.—A jury was impannelled, and after hearing the case, the facts being clearly made out, they rendered a verdict for the defendant, considering that every man had a right to rejoice and make all the noise in his power on all such glorious occasions. Thus while my windows were broken, my property destroyed, and Mistress Huggins beat black and blue because I fired a blacksmith's anvil, by way of shewing my joy on a great public day, behold another was acquitted and applauded by a virtuous and intelligent jury, for breaking all the windows in the neighbourhood, by firing his cannon on the same side with myself. A man more apt to complain than I am would call this downright partiality. Perhaps I shall find some generous friend among the gentlemen of the long robe, who will undertake to see me righted still. If so, he shall have my thanks and my public acknowledgments.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, having thus taxed your patience, permit me to conclude, by informing you that I have fitted up in its former style the Academy of Fashions, at No. 92, Broad-Way, where I hope to have the honor of your custom once more, and where I have for sale all sorts of perfumery, wigs, frizettes, bandeaus, razors, &c &c. &c. cheap for cash, all to be disposed of, with that courteous and obliging behaviour which ever becomes your humble servant,

JOHN R. D. HUGGINS.

N. B. Gentlemen are informed that there has been a timely recruit in the shaving department.

* This Mr. Burger was once a coroner, and on one occasion kept his jury sitting upon a dead body for above a month and swore he would do so for a year, if he could not hatch something sooner; but at the end of six weeks his jury insisted on rendering a verdict, and thus deprived him of a comfortable twelve month's session.

Albany:

JULY 21, 1809.

Political Selections.

From the New-York Evening Post.

The 4th of July.

While those who still recollect with just pride, the day which gave independence to their country, and laudably continue to celebrate its anniversary, there are a set of democrats, who seem determined to heap upon it every species of ridicule and indignity. The *Public Advertiser* of yesterday morning, contains an account of a mock celebration at the Court-house, White-Plains, where, to make the thing as ludicrous as possible, they took for their orator a little scating drummer, called Daniel Pelton; and if impudence, ignorance, vulgarity and insignificance, were the qualities sought after, never was search more completely lucky.

In this city the same contempt for the day was shewn, by a set of animals, who call themselves the *Tammany Society*, but who are called by one who once belonged to them and knew them well, *The Panther Tribe*; thereby intimating, that when they are alone in their great den, they behave more like wild beasts than rational beings. This tribe pretended to celebrate the 4th of July; but that their real design was to disgrace it will pretty clearly appear, by the following brief account of their appearance in the public streets.

Having each stuck a bit of buck's tail in his hat, they strung themselves along in Indian files, (for the nearer they can resemble the Indian the more perfect their deportment) and commenced a march in the true long, heavy, Indian pace, with the toes turned in; they every one of them assuming as well as he could the true Indian, guilty, *down* look, in which, it must be owned, were in general very successful; and no one more so than the learned Doctor *Alexander Whistelo.** In the middle of the procession, there came an immense car drawn by two horses, and accompanied by a band of music (all in character I suppose.) In this car sat two creatures, clad in long white muslin gowns with long trains, (the Indians are very apt to wear trains) their heads, dressed off with all sorts of long f athers, and their faces painted and daubed with vermillion, to intimate they were going to the wars, and so as to render them as frightful savages as possible, (quite an unnecessary expedient God knows.) Whether they were Indian men in female apparel, or squaws in men's cloaths, was a matter of dispute with the croud. Nonsense and buffoonery could go no further. The rear was brought up by about a score of little pappooses.

To describe this procession in a manner to convey any idea of it to the distant reader, is not within the limits of a single newspaper, and indeed would, I suspect, exceed all power of words, as much as to behold it and preserve one's gravity exceeded all power of face. After parading the streets they went to a church in an out street to hear an oration, but first they got all together before the door and gave eighteen powwows. After the oration they went back to their den at Martling's where they were told by an advertisement in a morning's paper they might come and eat bear, raccoon and deer's flesh; whether raw in the old Indian style, or roasted in the ashes by way of salt, according to a modern improvement of the savages, I have not heard. After they had finished their horrid banquet, they forgot consistency, so far as to drink toasts. What those toasts could have been may be guessed at by the following which appeared in Wednesday's *Public Advertiser*.

"Health to the states,
Remembering the brave General Gates,
Whose learning *and diligence* did *shine*,
Who in the year of seventy-seven,
By the assistance of heaven,
Defeated the great Burgoyne."

Such, reader, is a brief account of the manner in which the birth day of American Independence was attempted to be disgraced by our New-York Savages; animals who have the modesty to declare that those who differ from them are *tories*, and who the next day in their print stigmatised "*The Washington Benevolent Society*," by the name of "*The Nova Scotia Society*." I advise the Panther Tribe the next time to confine their parade and their powwows to their own den. There they may drink of the great spring and eat raw meat and hold long talks and smoke the calamut and raise their hideous yells, and torment prisoners, without rendering themselves so frightful to women and children in the streets, and so supremely ridiculous to the world.

* Vide a late interesting law report.

From the Same.

READ, AMERICANS, *read once more, another and another story of your countrymen's wrongs and sufferings in France.*—The following letter is just handed me by one of the gentlemen to whom it was addressed. The French presses will every where proclaim it a forgery, and Everitt the pettifogger and apostate, who edits the Boston Patriot, so celebrated for his faculty of detecting counterfeit money will put his wits to their last shift, to prove it a counterfeit; but I am mistaken if the American people are much longer to be made dupes of by such unnatural traitors: No; this letter, like others which we have from time to time seen from our poor unfortunate countrymen, carries the evidence of its being genuine along with it. It is written in a simple, plain, unstudied style of truth and honesty, that defies contradiction or cavil,

Messrs. Hathaway & Russel, Merchants,

SIRS,

I embrace this favourable opportunity of writing to inform you of my present situation, which is dreadful.

Sirs, I left New-York on the 23d of August, 1807, in the barque Two Brothers, commanded by Henry Gardner, and bound to Antwerp; which port we were never permitted to arrive at, in consequence of the decrees of the belligerent nations. We remained in Flushing six months, and four in Rotterdam, during which period there was a vessel ordered home, with the officers and crews belonging to the respective ships in the ports of Holland; I being persuaded by captain Gardner to remain by the vessel, which I did, always studying the interest of my owners. When the embargo was raised in Holland, no exertion was wanting on our side to get the vessel in readiness for sea, in hopes to get out of Europe, which was then in a state of convulsion. Captain Gardner then procured a freight to Cherante, for a cargo of Brandy, which proved to me unfortunate.—As to the particulars of the vorage, I imagine you are perfectly well acquainted with [them.] We arrived in Cherante in France, on the 1st of September, 1808. At our arrival we were embargoed. In the mean while we were employed overhauling ship and taking in cargo; got every thing on board ready for sea, when some of the people went and denounced the ship; said we touched at a port in England, and were boarded at different times by British ships of war; through which we were sent to prison, at Charante. On the 15th of October, we were sent to Rocheford prison, Captain Gardner being unwell, obtained permission to go to the Hospital; I remained in Rocheford prison seven weeks. I was then ordered to prepare for Arras. On the 7th of December I commenced my travels, with the officers of the ships Neptune, of Portland, and Holland Trader, of New-York. Captain Gardner still remained in the Hospital. We arrived in Arras after a disagreeable march of about 600 miles through France. [We] suffered much on the road with fatigue, and want; [and] the chief of our all became a prey to the overbearing prison keepers. Since our arrival in Arras we had letters from Captain Jenkins, whose vessel is likewise denounced, with eight more. He informs me that Capt Gardner and eight more had made their escape, since we left Rocheford. Capt. Jenkins, ship Minerva of Rochester, Captain Tucker, of the William, of Newburyport; Capt. Chadock, of the Wareham, of New-York, and their mates and some of the people are in Rocheford prison. I am here friendless and moneyless. Our pay here is nineteen cents per day, to supply every necessary of life, and no support whatever can we obtain from our Minister. I write frequently to his Excellency General Armstrong, to alleviate our distress by allowing some pecuniary support, if [he can] not obtain our release. *He will not even answer our letters*; he listens to the sufferings of his countrymen, and gives them no redress. He looks on us more with contempt than pity. We are furthermore informed by Mr. Cox Benge, American Consul for the district of Havre, that his Excellency the French minister would immediately give us up were General Armstrong to make application for us. Mr. Barnett is a man who does all that lays in [his] power for his countrymen. Were he invested with full authority we should soon be released from captivity. He informs us that we cannot be released until the fine which the Emperor's decrees [have] imposed on us be paid. I was six months a prisoner the 13th of April last, which seems an age to me, not [having] been accustomed to a state of captivity. No more at present, but

Remain your obed't.
——Humble serv't.
JOHN WYLE.

Dated ARRAS PRISON }
April 18th, 1809. }

Remarks.

Fellow citizens! Americans! How long will you continue to receive with indifference, these repeated accounts of injuries and cruelties, from a nation which insults you by assuring you that she is at peace with you? Would you rest so silent and tame under a thousandth part as much from Great-Britain? You know you would not. Behold hundreds of American citizens now in French dungeons!—captured under a decree which outrages not only all the laws of civilized nations, but of humanity and decency. Yes, they are captured for being visited by a foreign armed ship, which they have no power to prevent, nay, are bound by the law of nations to permit, and, to add the deepest humiliation to the grossest injustice, it is a right of visit, which is claimed and enforced, by the very sovereign who makes war upon us for permitting it from another. Fellow citizens! It is now more than two years since the French have treated you in this shameful manner, and yet your government and the government of France continue in all their relations of peace and amity! Instead of remonstrating against such iniquity and outrage, and demanding justice, what have you ever seen but humble petitions, conveyed in the beggarly style of supplication, through "a minister, whose conduct is more that of an officer of the French police than of an American Ambassador?" Yes, fellow citizens, for more than two years has your flag been struck on the ocean whenever it has been met with by a flag of France; your vessels have been scornfully burnt or scuttled in the ocean; your property has been seized and confiscated; your sailors, robbed and manacled, or forced by cruelties to serve again st their own country; the worthless part of them suborned by a public decree, to commit perjury, and on their evidence though charging no crime, the wretched remainder of the crew are condemned as prisoners of war, landed as such, and marched without shoes to their feet or cloathing to their backs in the most inclement weather some hundred of miles into the interior of France; lashed along the highway like slaves, treated with every possible indignity, and then immured in the infernal dungeons of Arras or Verdun——There, deprived of every comfort and of all intercourse with the rest of the world, there, fellow citizens! have they been lying, some for months and some for years; there, they now lie, wasting away the best vigour of their days, counting the hours of their captivity, as they turn in vain their imploring eyes towards their own government, and etching down another and another week of grief and despondence. Nineteen cents a day allowed them for subsistence and cloathing and medicine! Allow seven a day, or $25 a year for cloathing, and you leave them four cents to purchase each meal. Think of this ye who live in luxury here, and read their story with more indifference than you listen to the fictitious sorrows of a Robinson Crusoe; think of this, and let it at length engage your attention and induce you to demand of your government to interfere in earnest. But after all, what is to be expected? If any one of these wretched men, more fortunate than his fellow sufferer, escapes and brings the tale of their situation and makes it known to his countrymen, a set of inhuman wretches here, more cruel than the French themselves, turn their wrongs into derision, or exert their miserable faculties in cavillings and criticisms to shew that all these statements are fabrications, because they have not been drawn up by some special pleader. The barbarous impudence of an Everitt pronounces them forgeries, and every fellow who can set a type repeats the infamous calumny, till the public voice that had begun to raise itself in their favour is stifled, and sympathy extinguished. Nor is this all. Those who are making fortunes by being individually on good terms in France, stop at no means to suppress the facts; for this purpose, neither promises nor threats are spared. I have more than conjecture to go upon, when I say these promises and these threats have not been without their effect. For the truth of this I can appeal to witnesses in this city.——Things, indeed, have come to that pass, that those who have got away from France and reached their own country, are afraid to publish the history of their sufferings and those of their countrymen. Certain merchants will give them no further employment, and should they be again captured, their lives would pay the forfeit, for they have no government to protect them.

To conclude at this time. It may be that we ought not to do any thing to provoke the great Emperor to treat us with greater severity; it may be, that we ought of all things to avoid a rupture with dear sister France, whatever the provocation given, whatever the injuries done us, whatever the insults added, but then I hope at least we shall have the grace never to lisp another word about INDEPENDENCE.

From the Freeman's Journal.

Gen. Wilkinson and the public money.

Among the various and infamous devices resorted to by Gen. Wilkinson, to obtain possession of the public money, so necessary to support his extravagance, the following extract of a letter, written in 1808, and now extant in the *War Department* exhibits a pretty specimen.

From Gen. Wilkinson to Mr. Abm. Abrams, military agent in N. Orleans.

"Apropos, I received from you at N. O. among other sums, $ 2500 for *secret services*—if you have not already, do not notice this in your accounts, which will be immediately called for. I offer you as an *equivalent*, Dauphin Island near the Mobile. Mr. Wm. Simpson is instructed by this mail to give you every information on the subject, and he is authorised by me to pass into your hands the titles which he holds for the same. To this you may safely accede. More of this anon."

(He then wanders from the subject, and points out the many *advantages* attendant on the *office of military agent*; that the troops will be in force at N. O. that a rupture with one or both of the belligerents is unavoidable. And near the conclusion of the letter, he thus resumes:)

"The Island, in point of elegance as well as domestic advantages, fertility of soil, and salubrity of climate, is, as you will find, a terrestial Paradise. See Simpson, and you will be *perfectly at ease*."

Democratic Toasts.

The following toasts, copied from the Harrisburgh Oracle, were drank at a meeting of Democrats in Harrisburgh on the 4th July, 1809.

"May the *Crisis* soon approach, when A CONVENTION, COMPOSED OF DELEGATES FROM THE NATIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA, SHALL MEET AND ESTABLISH A CONSTITUTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD."

"The Federal Courts—Rather LET THE UNION OF THE STATES BE AT ONCE DISSOLVED, than suffer their sovereignty to be crushed by any branch of the general government."

The above toasts can only be equalled by one given at a democratic meeting in Crawford county in 1805, recommending "*an equal distribution of property.*"

Original.

FOR THE BALANCE.

BOLTON, July 6, 1809.

The 4th of July was celebrated in this town, in a manner which reflects honor on its citizens.

The town had for eight years been democratic; but at the last election it was found that truth would finally triumph over delusion. It became federal, by a handsome majority. The restoration of federal principles; the restoration of commerce; joined with the recollection of the day when we became an independent people, diffused an universal joy among the republican federalists, and called for a day of festivity. Accordingly the inhabitants, pursuant to previous arrangement, met at the house of Mr. *Myrtle B. Hitchcock*, on the 4th inst. where an impressive and luminous oration was pronounced by Mr. Hitchcock, to an audience at once numerous and respectable. After which, a new "Hail Columbia" was sung; and the company partook of an excellent dinner prepared for the occasion, at which Major *James Tuttle* officiated as president, and Mr. *Nathaniel Smith* as vice-president. The following toasts were drank, each followed by a discharge of fire-arms, from two platoons of Capt. *Goodman's* company of militia.

1. The day, the anniversary of which we celebrate—On that memorable day our country rose in triumph over tyranny, and became conspicuous and respected among the nations of the earth.

2. The departed Washington and Hamilton—While talents and virtue are respected and beloved, their memories will be held dear by every virtuous American.

3 James Madison—May the remainder of his presidency be as honorable, as the commencement has been glorious.

4. Dissolution of the Union—A democratic scare-crow—Let eternal obloquy be the reward of its authors—We feel indignant at the base slander.

5. New-England—She was the first to resist foreign tyranny—She has been the first to remonstrate against democratic oppression—The seeds of patriotism have there taken deep root, and shoot with a temperate luxuriance.

6. The enemies of the United States—May swift destruction be thundered upon them from the mouths of American cannon.

7. Solomon Van Rensselaer—When an unblemished patriot and a gallant soldier is removed from office without a trial or hearing, the state may weep for the depravity of the council. The "hero is removed, but not disgraced."

8. The brave General Eaton—The chastiser of Turkish barbarity—May his patriotic example be followed by every American hero.

9. Embargo, non-intercourse, gun-boats and chain fortifications—The dreams of modern philosophers—May they never again dream their country into ruin and disgrace.

10. The eastern and middle states of the union—May their united exertions defend their constitutional rights from foreign or domestic enemies.

11. Federal republican principles—The sheet anchor of our government.

12. The 10th of June—Confusion to those who will again dare to letter our commercial rights.

13. The militia now under arms—May they continue to prefer powder and ball to defend the flag of their country, to executive proclamations.

14. General Thomas—May the next suit he commences in a court of justice for injury done to his reputation, be tried in a county which has learned more of his virtues than the county of Washington.

15. Foreign influence—More deleterious in its consequences to the independence and prosperity of a country, than the cannon or the sword—May it be banished from American shores.

16. The town of Bolton—The nursery of correct principles. "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all"

17. The Columbian fair.

Volunteers.

By the President.—Bonaparte—He has obliterated every vestige of liberty from the European continent—May Austrian prowess terminate his wild career, and force him to ascend an ignominious scaffold.

By the Vice-President.—May the French frog never cross the Atlantic to the shores of America.

By Mr. M. B. Hitchcock.—Daniel D. Tompkins—The supple Governor of a party—Let him depart in peace.

By James Wan, Esq.—Embargo, proclamations, gun-boats and the author of them—A fair wind and safe voyage to Carter's mountain.

By Mr. Colburn Preston.

May our petty fleet of gun-boats, be banished from our shores,
And all our strength applied to building seventy-fours.

By Mr. Gardner Stow.—Virtue, the brightest ornament of mankind—This is the basis on which a republican government rests—To cherish the one, is to support the other—The government of that republic, whose citizens are corrupted, is already on the verge of dissolution.

Editor's Closet.

"Here we take our stand,
Here on the brink, the very verge of liberty;
Although contention rise upon the clouds,
Mix earth with heav'n, and roll the ruin onwards,
Here will we fix and breast us to the shock."

The forged Letters.

Agreeably to our late promise to the public, we now proceed to present our readers with a brief sketch of the letters, which Southwick published last summer, knowing them to be "false, forged and fabricated."

The following are extracts from the first letter, purporting to be written by "a gentleman in England, to his friend in Massachusetts," and dated "London, June 3, 1808."

"I take notice of your wishes, and earnest request that this government will persevere in its late orders of council against the American commerce."

"I say, they will not be repealed, provided you can send us some certain news shortly of the American people having rebelled and opposed the government and the embargo."

"The feds might be brought under, I believe, if we would assist them to keep down their opponents; and so continue the feds in office under us:—We could thus govern them, and of course the country, and regulate the trade and commerce of America to suit ourselves."

"My friend, the Americans grumble at our late orders of council for capturing their ships; I mean the republican part of them; for, to give the devil his due, the federalists are friendly enough to us, and even commend us for our conduct. This still keeps me in hopes, and supports our ministry in the eyes of this nation—that all will succeed yet. And you may rely on it if we only bring America to swallow this dose, that the next will give them some cause to grumble; for the next year's orders of council, and act of parliament, will be to limit *all* your trade to the *mother country* and colonies, and that too in British bottoms; and to prevent any of your produce being smuggled out to foreign parts, a few 74 gun ships to be placed off each of your ports with a custom-house officer aboard;—and farther, should our friends get into power among you, (I mean the old and new tories,) and of course come more directly under our acts of parliament, an act will be ordered by his majesty to prevent all kinds of manufacture among you; we can supply the Americans better and cheaper, and it will suit best so."

"I was glad to find by one of your federal friend's letter (Griswold) that your judges were mostly all connected with Burr. His plan to assassinate the president, and drive congress into the river Potomack, was a noble, brave one."

"What a fine thing it would have been for this country, if a majority of feds could have prevented the passage of the embargo law.—The whole of the shipping, cargoes and sailors nearly, would have been secured."

"We will have some news soon of the event of your elections. I hope they will go well—it has cost his majesty much money to be distributed at these elections; and much more to procure signers from among leading feds, to several long letters prepared by his majesty's servants among you. It appears some needy federal land-jobbers, got large sums for putting their names to these letters addressed to the American people; against the American in favor of the British government. The one I have seen, is very cunningly drawn up indeed, and full of bold assertions in our favor—it seems Burr assisted in framing these letters."

"Pick—g's long letter is much esteemed here. Mr. R-se claims here privately the authorship."

"Some people say, the Americans have discovered, that in most of the American seaports, we have printers under pay." "I hope our cash is not lost thus, I am fond to believe it assists our cause much among you—we have encouraging letters from our friends among you daily, to persevere, and that we will be backed by a majority of the American people."

The following are extracts from the fabricated answer to this fabricated letter, under date of "Massachusetts, August, 1808."

"We had some good friends at Washington—Pickering deserves from his majesty a statue of gold, and it's said is to have one, and Gardenier one of silver; he fought a duel against the last Canada embargo act, as he knew that law would go near to ruin us."

"We have gain'd nothing in this last state [Massachusetts] but a vote of thanks to his majesty, for issuing his orders of council against the American trade—and the removal of John Q. Adams, from the senate, in favor of a good old royalist."

"I never saw such a people as the Americans, 57 printers under pay, by his majesty, in different parts of the country."

"We have done all we could to cry down the democratic newspapers, such as Duane, &c. and have been able to *gild* a few others—gold is very serviceable.—The Journal of Freedom, at Philadelphia, is with us."

"It has damped us much, losing our election in New-York and Massachusetts—Governor Sullivan is a most determined republican—it has in consequence been thought advisable, by his majesty's servants here, to delay the march of the British army and Indians from Canada, and not take possession of New-York, and this part, till after the election, this fall—when, if we should be successful, Mr. King and his friends, would then be warmly supported by us."

"The first step to be done, if King gets in, the newspapers must be only published by printers appointed by government—the fewer the better—and have them under pay—a sedition law, to prevent letters or handbills, or free speeches."

"I have just settled with a printer here, in our employ, they are sad dogs to charge—I send you a copy of his bill, to amuse you."—[Here follows a string of items in the form a bill, beginning with "*Mr. ——agent for his majesty, Dr.*" One charge is "for 10 votes procured and paid for, for his excellency Governor Gore, at 2 dollars—$32."]

"If the feds get into power, they have agreed to trade under our licenses, and enter and land the American cargoes in British ports, and pay us the necessary *tribute* or *duty*, for the privilege; or in fact do any thing else."

These extracts contain the following distinct assertions and insinuations:—

First—That the writer of the first letter, being a federalist, had expressed a wish, and had earnestly requested, that the British government would persevere in its orders of council against American commerce.

Second—That the federal party had given encouragement to the British government, that if they would not repeal their orders, a rebellion would be raised against the government of the United States.

Third—That the federalists would call in the aid of Great Britain in this rebellion; and, after overpowering their opponents, would give the country up to be governed by her, provided they could hold offices under that government.

Fourth—That the federalists were friendly to the British government, and commended its conduct—that if they should get into power, they would submit to limit all the trade of America to Great Britain and her colonies, and that too in British bottoms—and that acts of parliament would be passed and complied with, for preventing all kinds of manufacture in this country.

Fifth—That almost all our judges were connected with Burr in a plan to assassinate the president, and drive congress into the Potomack.

Sixth—That the federalists endeavored to prevent the passage of the embargo law, that the British might secure our shipping, cargoes and sailors.

Seventh—That his Britannic majesty had caused much money to be distributed at our elections—that with large sums he had bribed leading federalists to subscribe letters prepared by his servants, against the American and in favor of the British government.

Eighth—That Mr. Pickering's letter was of this description, and that Mr. Rose claimed the authorship of it.

Ninth—That the British had printers under pay in most of the American seaports—and that letters had been written, encouraging the British government to persevere, on the ground that they would be backed by a majority of the American people.

Tenth—That Pickering and Gardenier were the good friends of Great Britain—that they were to have statues erected by his majesty—and that Gardenier opposed the embargo, because he was fearful it might injure the British.

Eleventh—That a vote of thanks to his majesty, for issuing his orders of council against American trade, had been gained in Massachusetts, and the appointment of a good old royalist to the senate of the United States.

Twelfth—That there were fifty-seven printers under the pay of his majesty, in different parts of the United States.

Thirteenth—That some democratic printers had been bribed, particularly the Journal of Freedom, at Philadelphia.

Fourteenth—That, in consequence of the loss of the elections in New-York and Massachusetts, [in 1808] it had been deemed advisable to delay the march of the British army and Indians from Canada, to take possession of New-York, until after the fall election [for president] when, if Mr. King should succeed, the project would be executed.

Fifteenth—That if Mr. King should get in, no papers would be published, except by printers appointed by government, and kept under pay—and that a sedition law would be passed to prevent letters, handbills, or free speeches.

Sixteenth—That votes were purchased by his majesty's agents for Mr. Gore, at the rate of two dollars each.

Seventeenth, and last—That if the federalists should get into power, they had agreed to trade under British licenses, and enter and load the American cargoes, in British ports, and pay the necessary *tribute* or *duty*, for the privilege, or in fact do any thing else that the British should require.

These letters were published as genuine, without the least intimation that they were either "fictions" or "forgeries;" and although the slanders were too gross and bungling to deceive any person who had the means of information; yet, by the aid of democratic emissaries and electioneerers in the remote parts of the state, they were palmed upon many ignorant and misguided people, as real "matter of fact."—Some weeks after their appearance in the Register, we published the following article in the Crisis:—

"To S. Southwick.

"Two letters, which you forged yourself, or which you knew to be forged, have appeared in the editorial department of the Register, under the pretence that they were genuine, and that they actually passed between a person in Massachusetts, and another in England. We were astonished at their publication. We had not expected such depravity. We have waited some time to give you an opportunity to make amends for this gross and abominable imposition. We have waited to see if a sense of shame would not induce you to offer some apology, some excuse to an insulted public, for this base and detestable outrage on decency, honor and morality. We have waited in vain. We are amazed at this hardihood.

"No learning, no sense, no ingenuity, nor even wit, is requisite for the execution of such forgeries. A less man than the clerk of the senate and sheriff of Albany, might perform the task as successfully.—Stephen Burroughs, for half the reward bestowed on you, would leave his haunts in Canada, quit his present troublesome and dangerous trade of counterfeiting money, and join you in the safe and honorable employment of forging letters.

"You sometimes prate about the 'injunctions of religion—the dictates of honor—and the voice of conscience.' Which of these influenced you, when you palmed these forgeries upon your readers! Surely not the first, for the divine command, "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," would, in that case, have restrained you. Not the second, for honor cannot dictate a mean, base and cowardly act. And as to conscience, if your sordid views have not completely stifled its voice in your bosom, do bring this transaction to its test, and see if it does not pronounce it villainous and detestable beyond comparison.

"Do you never allow yourself to reflect? Have you no calm and sane moments, when you can coolly review your own conduct? Do you hurry on, from crime to crime, without ever stopping to consider whence your steps tend, or where your course will lead you? We are serious—We shudder to behold to what lengths your intemperance, your avarice, and your ambition will drive you. We have no desire to lecture you—but we would admonish you.—A good cause cannot require forgery to support it; and if your cause is not good, far better would it be to abandon it altogether, than to sacrifice your reputation here, and (to use your own language) risk the perdition of your soul hereafter, in futile attempts to maintain it."

Under this (and, in fact, every other) imputation, Southwick remained patient and passive, until he vainly imagined he had tied our hands down with his parchment fetters. Having done this, he threatened us (as if we were to be intimidated by such a threat) with a prosecution for every instance in which we should "impeach the integrity of his character." Not having learnt our morals in the school of Paine, Voltaire, or any other modern philosopher, we did suppose that the publishing of forged and fabricated letters, containing false, scandalous and malicious charges and insinuations against the best men in the country, and this with a perfect knowledge of their origin and of their malignity and falsity, for the purpose of deceiving the people, was a strong proof of the want of integrity in a public journalist. Under this impression (and feeling a desire to expose this enormous cheat in a court of justice) we came forward, and, in plain and direct terms, charged Southwick with the offence above recited.—Reader, you know the result.—The same quibbler who recently declared, that to "basely, wilfully, and maliciously slander an honest man ought to subject the slanderer to imprisonment in the state-prison"—declined to bring even a civil action against us for charging him with the same offence—an offence which, according to his doctrine, is highly criminal.

Southwick does indeed confess that the letters in question are forgeries, and that he knew them to be such when he published them; but, by way of apology, he says, they were written on the plan of Goldsmith's Chinese Philosopher, or Montesquieu's Persian Letters—(of this the reader can judge by the specimens before him) and that they were too clumsily executed to deceive any body. That they are clumsy and miserable forgeries, nobody will deny. But we cannot conceive why this circumstance should be offered in justification of the fabricator. It would be but a sorry expedient for a rogue who had been arraigned for counterfeiting money, to plead in his defence, that his counterfeits were too badly executed to deceive any person. The unskilfulness of his hands would prove but a shabby shield for the depravity of his heart. The moral guilt consists in designing and attempting to pass the base coin, and whether the attempt prove successful or not, is altogether immaterial.

It is true that Southwick makes one other pitiful shift to avoid the infamy of this transaction. He says the correspondent who sent him these letters "is *alone* answerable for any false statement which they contain."—Not so fast, Sir Solomon. The *publisher* of an *anonymous* slander, is answerable. It is a very poor excuse for the man who publishes a *false* statement knowing it to be false, that it was sent him by a correspondent. But, in the present case, we have very strong suspicions, that Southwick cannot even avail himself of this poor excuse. We think it highly probable that he was the *author* as well as *publisher* of these letters.

We have occupied much of our paper with this subject. We deemed it important: And this is our only apology. If we have, by this disclosure, convinced a single member of the community of the danger of putting his trust in a political impostor, who employs all his ingenuity in fabricating deceptive tales and scandalous falsehoods—then are we amply compensated for our labour.

Journal of the Times.

Be it our task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

From Portugal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Last evening arrived, Captain Maffit, from Lisbon, which he left the 6th of June, in company with the ship Paragon, arrived at New-York. He informs that it was reported and confidently believed at Lisbon, that a treaty of alliance was concluded between England and Russia, from whence it is concluded the Russians will take a part against France. It was further said that after the first defeats of the Austrians, Bonaparte advanced towards Vienna, and when within 50 leagues of it was attacked by the Austrians, who in turn obliged the French to retreat.

Capt. M. further says that Marshal Wellesley, having incorporated the English and Portuguese troops, by putting them by companies alternately, to make up his regiments; marched to Oporto, and demanded the surrender of the town, which Soult obstinately and peremptorily refused, when Wellesley prepared for an assault, which Soult perceiving, fled from the town and crossed the river on a bridge of boats, which was prepared to be blown up as soon as he had crossed, but by some mistake or accident, fire was put to the train and blew up about 1000 of the rear of the French army, and 500 of the citizens who were taking their flight with the French. Soult and the remainder made their escape, as the English could not cross the river for some time.

When capt. M. left Lisboa, it was said and believed, that there was not a Frenchman in the kingdom of Portugal, but such as were prisoners, the others have fled into Spain as fast as their legs could carry them—And it was said that the Spaniards were gaining ground every where, both in numbers and in conquest over the French who were retreating every where, being worn down with fatigue, famine and diseases.

HALIFAX, June 29.

The following paragraphs were extracted from London papers of the 20th ult. (May) received at Newfoundland by a brig 20 days from Greenock.

"The German papers contain the 7th, 8th, and 9th Austrian Official Reports.—These admit that the French had, in general, the advantage, though not to the extent which their Bulletins held out; and, if credit can be given to subsequent intelligence received by way of Hamburgh, the Archduke Charles has been eminently successful. He is stated, after four days hard fighting to have driven the enemy 30 miles back. And to have taken or destroyed 40,000 of their troops. In Italy, the Archduke John is said to have gained on the 15th and 16th ult. a decisive victory over the French; who lost 8,000 killed and 10,000 wounded and taken; 10 pieces of cannon and 3 Eagles were taken. The Austrians lost 10,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

LONDON, May 12.

The day before the Statira sailed from Lisbon, the Triumph of 74, and upwards of 70 sail of Transports full of troops arrived in the Tagus, and immediately began to disembark.—Reports were current at Lisbon that the Spanish patriots had gained several signal advantages over the French. These reports were generally credited, illuminations and rejoicings took place at Lisbon for three days and nights prior to the sailing of the Statira. Great numbers of merchantmen and transports were lying at Lisbon, and the people were in better spirits than they have been at any period since the emigration of the Braganza family. General Cuesta's, headquarters were at Mastaro: he had been joined by 15,000 fresh troops, and daily expected to have an action with the French. Accounts had been received at Lisbon from Catalonia, stating that General Reding, the marquis Lazan and Francisco Palafox had formed a junction with an army of 50,000 men, and were driving the French before them. The Portuguese papers are filled with fresh proclamations to the inhabitants, calling upon them to exert themselves in defence of their country.

LONDON, May 18.

A messenger with dispatches to the Spanish deputies arrived in town this morning. On the 21st ult it was publicly notified at Seville that a division of the Spanish army had taken possession of Alicantra, which had been previously evacuated by the French.

Warsaw, the capital of Poland, upon the approach of the Archduke Ferdinand, has been evacuated by the French. The van of the Austrian army entered that city on the 19th ult.

By an official dispatch from the Austrian gen. Taxis, we learn that the inhabitants of the Tyrol have with the utmost enthusiasm, risen in favor of Austria; and have defeated the Bavarian troops in several engagements. Two generals and about 1200 Bavarians have been taken prisoners.

"Jerome Bonaparte has issued a proclamation ordering the inhabitants of Westphalia, Hessia and Saxony, to be deprived of every offensive weapon—even of knives, forks, scythes, &c.

"The French in Oporto, it is believed, wish to surrender to the British; and from an intercepted letter from Gen. Kellerman, it appears, that owing to the Austrian war, he considers the situation of the French, on the whole of the Peninsula, as extremely critical.—The French Gen. Loison was killed in the streets of Oporto by some Portuguese soldiers.

From a Spanish paper.

Proclamation

Of the Supreme Junta of Spain.

Spaniards! the only favor which Saragossa asked of your unfortunate Monarch was that she might be the first city in the kingdom, to sacrifice herself in his defence. You do not need—Europe does not need to be reminded of this in order to admire the firmness, patriotism and spirit of this illustrious city. But the flame of liberty must be enkindled in the breast of every Spaniard, by considering the sacrifices she has offered upon the altars of loyalty, and that by her glorious fall, Saragossa has rendered herself immortal.

Two long months were spent in this fatal and bloody siege: almost every edifice was razed to the ground: the provisions were entirely consumed, the military stores were exhausted; more than sixteen thousand men fell victims to an epidemic, which daily swept away hundreds; the garrison was reduced to less than one sixth of its original force; the governor and commander of the city was languishing under the prevailing sickness; O'Neville the second in command, died, St. Marc, in the place of his two superiors, became commander in chief, although he was still suffering under a burning fever. Thus, Spaniards, it became necessary that Saragossa should yield to the rigour of fate, and suffer herself to be occupied by the enemy. Thus have the French taken possession of this glorious city, after battering down its houses and destroying its temples, while it was peopled only by disease and dying men! Here every street, every fragment of wall is silently addressing the Frenchmen who view them, saying, "Go tell my king, that Saragossa, faithful to her word, has willingly sacrificed herself in remaining loyal to her sovereign!"

A series of events, as disastrous, as notorious, had frustrated all attempts that were made to succour the city. The pious inhabitants looked up to Heaven for deliverance from their privations and calamities; but at last, the almost total reduction of their forces would no longer warrant resistance. The tidings of its disastrous fall has caused the world to weep: and all men, in the first moment of her extinction, fancied they saw the flame of Spanish liberty expire and the proud column of her Independence moulder in the dust.

But, brave and loyal Spaniards, Saragossa yet lives for your imitation and example! Learn from her this lesson, "Never yield to tyranny, but perish manfully in the defence of liberty." Where is the Spaniard, who calls himself such, who would consent to be outdone by these valiant Saragossians, who would not rejoice to suffer the like glorious martyrdom? Every town and village of Arragon is ready to imitate and reconquer their capital. They see in her inhabitants a model imitated, vengeance to be taken, and that this is the only road to victory and success. Forty thousand Frenchmen who have perished before the miserable mud-walls of Saragossa, have caused France to lament her fruitless and ephemeral triumph, and have proved to Spain, that three cities of equal firmness, patriotism, and perseverance, would secure the salvation of the country, and the downfall of her enemies.—Courage always begets courage; and when the unfortunate men, who have sacrificed their lives in defence of freedom, shall hear IN HEAVEN that their fellow-citizens, following *them* in the path of glory, have established their Independence, then will they a thousand times rejoice at their own fate however rigorous, and contemplate with rapture our present success and triumph.

When Europe shall consider all the circumstances of this melancholy event, shall compare the force of the besieged with that of their enemy, and the defence which Saragossa has made against the tyrant of the universe with the resistance of the most strongly fortified castle, she will be able to decide to whom the palm of valor and glory justly belongs. The time *will* come, when those calamities with which the genius of ruin and desolation is now scourging the world shall be mitigated; when the friends of virtue and loyalty shall come to the banks of the Ebro, to view these majestic ruins; and while contemplating them with admiration and envy, they shall exclaim, "here stood that city which in modern times realized or rather excelled all those ancient prodigies of self-consecration and constancy which are scarcely to be believed, though recorded in the page of history; here lived that people, who without a single disciplined regiment, without any other fortification than that of a fragile mud-wall, without any other resources than their own native strength and energy, dared first to provoke the anger of the tyrant, and for two whole months resisted the impetuosity of his victorious legions.—The reduction of this single place cost the French more blood, more tears and more deaths, than the conquest of whole kingdoms. It was not French valor to which it yielded; but a fatal contagion prostrated the forces of its defenders, and the enemy entered, triumphing over a few miserable, infirm, and dying men. They did not conquer *citizens*, they did not conquer *warriors!*"

These considerations have induced the supreme governing junta of the kingdom to issue the following

DECREE.

1. That the city of Saragossa, its inhabitants, have deserved well of their country in an eminent degree.

2. That as soon as the valiant captain general of Arragon (Palafox) shall be restored to liberty, to effect which no means shall be neglected, the supreme junta in the name of their king and the nation will confer upon him rewards worthy of his invincible integrity and pre-eminent patriotism.

3. That every officer who served in the siege shall be advanced in rank, and that every private shall receive the pay and rank of a sergeant.

4. That all the defenders of Saragossa, its inhabitants and descendants shall enjoy personal nobility.

5. That the widows and orphans of those who perished in its defence, shall receive pensions according to their rank and circumstances.

6. That all those who were within the city during the siege, shall be considered as having claim to remuneration.

7. That Saragossa shall not be liable to contributions, or taxes of any kind for the space of ten years from the re-establishment of peace.

8. That the moment peace is restored, the public edifices shall be rebuilt with all their magnificence at the expence of the state.

9. That in this place a monument shall be erected with an inscription, celebrating the valor of her sons, and their glorious defence.

10. That in all the capital cities of the kingdom, there shall be one inscription, recounting the circumstances of the siege, and the noble resistance of the city.

11. That a medal in honor of the event be coined, as a testimony of national gratitude.

12. That any city of Spain which shall resist with the same firmness, a siege equally obstinate and stubborn, shall be entitled to the same honors and prerogatives.

13. That in order to excite Spanish poets and orators to exercise their talents on a subject so sublime, they do now offer in the name of their king and the nation, a reward of a gold medal, and a hundred doubloons, to him who shall produce the best poem or prose work upon the subject of the siege of Saragossa. It must not only recommend to the admiration of the present and future age, the valour, steadfastness and patriotism of Saragossa, but inflame with the warmest spirit and enthusiasm, inspire the hearts of Spaniards to love of liberty and detestation of tyranny.

By Authority of the State of Maryland.

A SCHEME of a Lottery for founding a *College in Baltimore*, and extending on moderate terms the advantages of public education.

Prizes.				*Dollars.*
2	of	20,000	are	40,000
3	do	10,000	do	30,000
3	do	5,000	do	15,000
2	do	2,500	do	5,000
10	do	1,000	do	10,000
15	do	500	do	7,500
20	do	200	do	4,000
50	do	100	do	5,000
100	do	50	do	5,000
200	do	20	do	4,000
3500	do	15	do	52,500
3500	do	12	do	42,000
7405 Prizes / 14595 Blanks			*Not near 2 Blanks to a Prize.*	220,000
22,000 Tickets at $10, are				220,000

Prizes of the above, Determinable as follows

First drawn Ticket,			500
Do	after	1000	500
Do	do	2000	500
Do	do	3000	500
Do	do	4000	500
Do	do	5000	500
Do	do	6000	500
Do	do	7000	500
Do	do	8000	500
Do	do	9000	500
Do	do	10,000	500
Do	do	11,000	1000
Do	do	12,000	1000
Do	do	13,000	1000
Do	do	14,000	1000
Do	do	15,000	1000
Do	do	16,000	10,000
Do	do	17,000	1000
Do	do	18,000	1000
Do	do	19,000	1000
Do	do	20,000	1000
Do	do	21,000	1000
Last Drawn Ticket,			1000

When the highly interesting object of the above Scheme of a Lottery is considered; together with the very flattering prospect it holds out to every person disposed to contribute *Ten Dollars* for so laudable a purpose as that of bringing a Collegiate course of Instruction more generally within the reach of the community, it is hoped it cannot fail to receive a prompt and liberal support from the citizens of Baltimore in particular, and the public in general.

MANAGERS

John Campbell White,	John Bankson,
James A. Buchanan,	Hugh Young,
John Hollins,	Peter Levering,
Cumberland Dugan,	James Mosher,
James Biays,	Peter Little,
Edward Johnson,	Wm. Sinclair, v. p.
Alexander Brown.	

N. B. Tickets may be had on application to the Managers, and at G & R. WAITE'S LOTTERY OFFICE, Market street, Baltimore.

Correct Check books will be kept at WAITE'S Offices in New-York and Albany.

TICKETS will advance from the original price of TEN DOLLARS, to TEN and an HALF DOLLARS, on Monday the 14th August.

This Lottery being contracted for, it will positively commence drawing the first day of NOVEMBER NEXT. ep15w58

Baltimore, July, 1809.

Consignments.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, on very favorable terms,
15 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
13 do. 4th proof New-England do.
3 Bales Cotton,
1 do. Bed Ticken,
1 do. Cotton Stripes, } *American Manufacture.*
1 do. Checks.
Bolting Cloth, from No. 7 to 10,
And a variety of DRY GOODS.

RICHARD SILL,
No. 29, State-street.

Albany, May 22, 1809. eptf41

Tallmadge, Smith & Co.

Have just received from LONDON, and are now opening at their

Wholesale Store,

No. 35, STATE-STREET,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY & STAPLE GOODS,

Suitable for the Fall & Winter, which they offer, either by the package or piece, upon advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Albany, October 10, 1808. 97eptf

NEW STORE; *Wholesale and Retail.*

Smith & Starr,

At No. 73, Market-street, corner of Maiden-lane,

ARE this day opening a very general assortment of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

which they offer for sale at moderate prices.

Their Goods were purchased for cash and they beg leave to assure the public they shall be sold at a very small advance. They expect to receive frequent supplies from New-York, and intend their assortment shall at all times be compleat, particularly in the line of *Fancy Goods.*

Albany, 30th May, 1809. eptf43

Dudley Walsh & Co.

HAVE received by the late arrivals from Europe a general assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods;

And have just received
30 Bales India Muslins,
Consisting of GURRAHS, MAMOVDIES, BAFTAS, COSSAS, &c. &c.
In Store as usual a
General assortment of
GROCERIES.

Albany, 29th September, 1808. eptf90

Albany Sloops.

THE undersigned Masters of vessels in the Albany trade, respectfully inform the citizens of New-York, and the public in general, that in future the general place of rendezvous in the city of New-York for the vessels belonging at the city of Albany, in said trade, will be at LENT'S New Bason, in the East River (next west of Coenties' Slip) where they solicit their usual share of public patronage in the line of their business.

John Bogart,	*David Olmsted,*
Peter Donnelly,	*Jahaziel Sherman,*
Peter Donnelly, Jun.	*Randall Bentley,*
Hamilton Boyd,	*James Keeler,*
Henry Green,	*R. S. Van Rensselaer,*
James LaGrange,	*Isaac Keeler,*
Arie LaGrange,	*Jasper S. Keeler,*
Peter P. Dox,	*Horace Lockwood,*
Jacob S. Pruyn,	*Selleck Whitney,*
Jacob Barney,	*Richard Winslow.*
John Y. Staats,	*Anthony VanSantford,*
Isaac Hempsted,	*Isaac Hand.*

Albany, Feb. 27, 1809. eptf19

Benjamin H. Meigs,

No. 20, *State-street.*

HAS just received, and offers for sale, for cash or approved notes, at 60 and 90 days,
1000 Bushels Blown Salt,
Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Sherry Wine,
Lump and Brown Sugar,
Tobacco, Cotton, Coffee,
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger,
Shot, &c. &c.

Albany, 16th June, 1809. eptf48

Hotchkiss & Smith,

MERCHANT TAYLORS,
No. 28, Market-Street,
Two Doors North of Messrs. Croswell & Frary's Book-Store,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had the year past, and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public favor.

They have on hand a general assortment of GOODS, in their line, consisting of Black, Blue, Green, Drab, Olive, Light and Dark Mixed Superfine Broadcloths; Black and Drab double mill'd Cassimers; Black and Drab Princes Cord; Drab and Blue Stockingnets.—Likewise an assortment of the most fashionable Vestings.

The above articles will be sold as cheap for Cash, or short approved Credit, as they can be purchased in the city af Albany.

N. B. They continue to cut and make the goods of their Customers—likewise all goods sold by them will be cut gratis.

Albany, November 26, 1808. eptf11

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Book-Store of
Croswell & Frary,
The NEW MILITIA LAW and TEN POUND ACT, with last amendments.

Clothier's Shears.

I. M. WELLS,
(Successor to Pomeroy & Wells,)

HAS on hand *Clothier's Shears*, wholesale and retail—Clothier's Cranks, Plates, Kettles and Dyewoods, Drugs and Medicine, &c.

Troy, June, 1809. ep3w52

William Williams,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING lately removed from the town of Argyle, in the county of Washington, to the village of Salem, two doors east of the Hotel in said village, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the public.

Salem, 29th May, 1809. eptf46

FOR SALE,

THAT noted stand, as a Tavern, kept a number of years by the subscriber, three miles north of the village of Kinderhook, at the junction of the road leading from Hartford, with the post road from New-York to Albany. The house is large, and almost new, and every way convenient for a public house.

There is ninety acres of land, seventy of which is in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder well timbered. The place is so well known that any further description will be unnecessary.

An indisputable title will be given.

NATHAN DEYO.

June 16, 1809. eptf48

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of NATHANIEL OGDEN, Esquire, late of the town of Coeymans, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Such debts as remain unsatisfied at the expiration of six weeks from the date hereof will indiscriminately be put into the hands of an attorney for collection, it being necessary to have a speedy settlement of the Estate. Those persons who have any claims on the said Estate will present the same to the subscriber, duly authenticated, for adjustment, or leave them with JOHN I. OSTRANDER, No. 3, Washington-street, in the city of Albany.

ELIZABETH OGDEN, *Adm'x.*

Coeymans, June 1st, 1809. ep6w45

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber for NEWSPAPERS, are requested to make immediate payment, as he will not distribute Newspapers on the route from Cherry-Valley to Sangerfield after the 3d day of June next.

DANIEL HAWKS, Jun.

Richfield, May 24th, 1809. eptf45

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received, and are now opening, at their Store in State-Street, a neat and general assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods.

ALSO—a general assortment of
GROCERIES,

which will be sold, on moderate terms, for cash or approved credit.

M. & J. GILL.

Albany, April 24, 1909.

N. B. Also, a consignment of 500 pieces
BLUE NANKEENS,
to be sold cheap. eptf34

Just Published,
AND FOR SALE BY
Croswell & Frary,

No. 53, STATE-STREET,
[Price to non subscribers, $1 25,]
A New School Book,
ENTITLED
General Geography,
AND
Rudiments of Useful Knowledge.
In nine Sections.

Section I. Of the Solar System.
Sec. II. Of the Earth in particular.
Sec. III. Of Maps and Globes—Comprising the Astronomical part of Geography, Philosophically arranged, as a preliminary to the study of Geography.
Sec. IV. Takes a pretty comprehensive view of Natural Philosophy, as a useful preliminary to the study of Geography, and Natural History.
Sec. V. Treats of General Geography—Embracing a brief Historical and Geographical Description of America—of North America—a comprehensive and general National view of the United States, collectively—and a full and general Geographical Description of the several States, individually—In which every topic of their particular Geography, is amply and accurately discussed—Containing many important additions to their Geography, that have never appeared in any other work of this kind.
Sec. VI. Contains a brief view of the different Languages, Systems of Religion, and Governments of Nations.
Sec. VII. of Chronology.
Sec. VIII. An extensive Geographical Table.
Sec. IX. Contains, 1st. Decimal Arithmetic—2nd. An extensive Table of the Monies of Commercial Countries, with their denominations, and the value of each expressed in Dollars and Decimals of a Dollar—3rd. A list of all the Post-Offices in the United States, where situated, and their distances from Washington—4th. An improved and extensive Chronological Table of Remarkable Events, Improvements and Discoveries, from the Creation to the present time.

Illustrated with an elegant improved Plate of the Solar System—A Map of the World—of the United States—and several Engravings on Wood—Digested on a New Plan, and designed for the use of Schools.

BY H. G. SPAFFORD.

☞ Subscribers for the above work, who call or send for their books within three months, will be entitled to receive them at the subscription price of *One Dollar.*

Albany, May 5, 1809.

Mather & Thorne,

No. 46, STATE-STREET,
Have just received, and offer for sale,

6 Hhds. Jamaica,	}	RUM.
6 do. St. Croix,		
15 do New		
16 Chests Hyson Skin,	}	TEAS.
6 do. Souchong,		
6 do. Hyson,		

5 Hhds. Sugar.
20 Boxes Lemons.
6 Casks London Brown Stout.

ALSO—By RETAIL,

Muscovado, Havana Powder'd, Loaf and Lump	Sugars.	Cognac & Spanish	BRANDY
Imperial, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong & Bohea	TEAS.	Old Jamaica, St. Croix, Windward Island and New-England	RUM.
Old Madeira, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Malaga and Port	WINES.	London Brown Stout, American do. Raisins, Almonds, Spices, Spanish Segars, &c. &c.	

And almost every article in the Grocery line, which they will sell on the lowest terms.

Albany, June 26, 1809. eptf51

Elias Willard & Co.
HATTERS,

No. 49, COURT-STREET,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have now on hand, and keep constantly for sale, at wholesale and retail, a large assortment of the most fashionable Beaver, Caster, Rorum and Felt HATS, which they will sell on as good terms as can be purchased at any place whatever, and not inferior to any. They return their thanks to their customers, and solicit their continuance.

Albany, May 25, 1809. eptf42

Just Landed,

5 pipes Cognac Brandy,
17 hhds. 3d proof Eastern Rum,
2 bales India Muslins,
2 do. elegant Ingrained Carpeting,
1 case fine Book Muslins, and
1 do Madrass Handkerchiefs.

The above Goods, with a large stock on hand, will be sold low, at a liberal credit by wholesale.

JOHN VAN SCHAICK & Co.
No. 93, Market-Street.

Albany, June 23, 1809. eptf51

TO LET,

A CONVENIENT and well finished dwelling-house, pleasantly situated, upper end of Hudson-Street.

ALSO, *very low,*

One of the most elegant and convenient Stores in Albany, with or without rooms for a family. Enquire at this office.

June 15th, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROOT & MEIGS, is by mutual consent dissolved—All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to LYMAN ROOT, and those having demands are desired to present the same for adjustment.

LYMAN ROOT,
BENJ. H. MEIGS.

Albany, May 5, 1809. eptf36

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having recently disposed of his BOOK and STATIONARY STORE in this city, to Messrs. CROSWELL & FRARY, (which circumstance, added to the present embarrassed state of business of all kinds, renders the time of his residence in this city, in some measure, uncertain,) requests all persons indebted to him, under the late firms of *Thomas, Andrews & Penniman*, in this city, *Obadiah Penniman & Co.* of Troy, or to him individually, either by note, bond or book account, whose payments have fallen due, to call and settle the same before the first day of February next; as after that day, he intends lodging all unsettled demands, in the hands of his attorney for collection.—Those persons to whom he is indebted, are requested to send their accounts to his dwelling house, near the New Market.

OBADIAH PENNIMAN.

Albany, Dec. 6, 1808. eptf45

NOTICE.

THE copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of H. P. & S. P. SCHUYLER, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

H. P. Schuyler,
Stephen P. Schuyler.

Albany, March 25, 1809.

N. B. Business will in future be continued on the same liberal terms as heretofore, at the old stand, by STEPHEN P. SCHUYLER and LUCAS SCHUYLER, under the firm of S. P. & L. SCHUYLER, by whom all the unsettled business of the late copartnership of *H. P. & S. P. Schuyler*, will be adjusted. eptf25

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, for clearing 17 acres of LAND (in one piece) on Wolf-street, about one mile from the State-House—the soil is good, and the work easy. The person willing to engage, will stipulate the least number of years he will be willing to use the land for the service to be performed. Should a good fence be left on the land, the same to be paid for at appraisement at the expiration of the time. Apply to

GEORGE PEARSON.

Albany, February 21, 1809. eptf16

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO BOY twenty years old, well acquainted with farming work His price will be two hundred and fifty dollars. Inquire at this Office

July 18, 1809. eptf57

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the LUTHERAN MINISTERIUM, will be held at Rhinebeck, on the first Sunday in September next.

HENRY MOELLER, *Secretary.*

Albany, July 13, 1809

Town Lots for Sale.

THE following TOWN LOTS, the property of a bankrupt, will be positively sold at the Court-House in Albany, a 12 o'clock on the 10th day of August next.

Thirteen lots or parcels of ground, described as follows:—

No. 2. Bounded west on Washington-street.
14, Do. west on do.
35, Do. west on do.
44, } Do. by Ferry-street, south by Beaver-lane.
46, 47, 48, } Bounded south by Van Skee-street, east by Church-street, and North by Bass-lane.
51, } Bounded north by Van Skee-street, east by Bass-lane.
52, } Bounded west by Dalius-street, south by Van Skee-street & N. by Bass-lane.

ALSO—A certain part of the four following Lots:—

No. 39, 40, 41, 42, } Bounded by Dalius-street on the west, Bass-lane on the south, by part of lot No. 42 on the east, and by parts of lots No. 39, 40, 41 and 42 on the north, being in breadth along Bass-lane, one hundred and fifteen and an half feet, and in the rear along part of the said lots 39, 40, 41 & 42, seventy feet. ep9t55

Gilbert Aspinwall,
Josiah O. Hoffman,
Samuel Ferguson, } *Assignees.*

TO LET,

A NEW and complete four story fire proof STORE, on the Dock, nearly in front of the Eagle Tavern. Inquire of *Ford & Willard*, No. 73, Market-street, or of

ELIAS WILLARD.

Albany, April 12, 1809. 1wtfF30

Boarding & Day School,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 54, Pearl-street, Albany.

MRS THOMPSON, fully sensible of the obligations conferred on her by those who have so steadily patronized her, begs leave to return them her sincere thanks, and to solicit a continuance of their favors; she likewise wishes to inform them, that she has purchased a new Piano Forte, and engaged Mr. Goldberg as Teacher of Music in her School, whose professional abilities are too well known to need any encomium.

All the other branches of education, with Plain Needle-work, Embroidery, &c. &c. as usual.—The French Language will also be taught by her, whose long residence in France induces her to hope that she will be deemed competent.

The use of the Globes in Geography and Astronomy, likewise the delineation of Maps, and projection of the Sphere, will be taught by

J. THOMPSON,

Who continues his School in the Uranian Hall, for the Tuition of youth of both sexes in the various branches of Education, together with Trigonometry, Land Surveying, Navigation, Gunnery, Algebra, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, &c. &c. &c.

Albany, May 22, 1809. 1w9tF42

One Dollar Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. an indented apprentice named JOHN BEEDLE.—All persons are hereby forbid harboring, trusting or employing said apprentice on penalty of the law. 3tT55

FRANCIS C. PRUYN.

Colonie, July 10, 1809.

Market-street, No. 19.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has made additions to his

MUSEUM

this Spring. R. LETTON.

☞ PROFILES taken in the Museum, for each setting one shilling—painted in colours, one dollar and fifty cents.

May 15, 1809. 1wT39

WHEREAS John Cumming, of the town of Green-Bush, in the county of Rensselaer, did by Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, for securing the payment of Nine Hundred and Twenty Dollars and eighty-two cents, lawful money of the state of New-York, with lawful interest, according to the condition of a certain bond or writing obligatory, bearing even date with the said indenture, grant, bargain, sell, release, enfeoff and confirm unto James Mason, of the same place, his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain tract or parcel of land, grist-mill and mill place, situate in the town of Stephentown, in the county of Rensselaer, as the same was conveyed by Noah Adams and Nabby his wife, to the said John Cumming, by deed dated the seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and five. AND WHEREAS default hath been made in the payment of the interest and principal of the sum of money due upon the said bond or writing obligatory, according to the condition thereof.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the aforesaid mortgaged premises will be sold at public vendue, at Lewis's City Tavern, in State-Street, in the City of Albany, on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated the second day of March, 1809.

6mF18 JAMES MASON.

By HAMILTON & ROCKWELL, his attornies

CASH, and the highest price, given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, at the Book-Store of *Croswell & Frary*, No. 53, State-Street, two doors above the State Bank.

At a court held at the Surrogate's Office, in the town of Ovid, in the county of Seneca and state of New-York, on the 13th day of June, 1809.

PRESENT:
JARED SANDFORD, *Surrogate.*

WHEREAS Rynear Covert, executor of the last will and testament of James Tomison, late of the town of Ovid in said county, deceased, hath by his petition presented to the said Surrogate set forth, that the said James was at the time of his death seized of real estate within this state; that the petitioner hath made a just and true account of the personal estate and debts of the said James, by which it appears his personal estate is insufficient to pay his debts, and therefore requested the aid of this court in the premises, in pursuance to the act in such cases made and provided; and the petitioner having delivered to the said Surrogate the account in the said petition mentioned—Thereupon, it is ordered by the said Surrogate, that all persons interested in the estate of the said James Tomison, do appear before the said Surrogate, at his office in the town of Ovid, in the county aforesaid, on Monday the seventh day of August next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate whereof the said James died seized should not be sold as will be sufficient to pay his debts.

JARED SANDFORD. 4wF32

To John Stanley, Chauncy Stanley, Anna Stanley, and Rebecca Stanley, and all others whom it may concern:

PLEASE to take notice, that we intend to present a petition (of which the following is a true copy) to the Judges and Assistant Justices of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Seneca, at the next October term of the said Court, to be holden at the court-house at Ovid, in and for the said county of Seneca, on the first Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of commissioners to divide the tenements and appurtenances mentioned, and also entered in the said petition, among the several persons named in said petition, and interested in the said tenements and premises, according to their respective rights therein, in pursuance of an act, entitled an act for the partition of lands, and the several acts amending the same.

WILLIAM CAMP,
NATHAN CAMP.

Dated 30th day of May, 1809.

To the Honorable the Judges and Assistant Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Seneca.

THE Petition of William Camp and Nathan Camp, of the town of Tioga, and county of Broome, merchants, respectfully sheweth, That your petitioners, and John Stanley, Chauncy Stanley, Anna Stanley, and Rebecca Stanley, children of John Stanley, late of the state of Connecticut, now deceased, are seised in fee simple, as tenants in common of all and singular the lands, tenements, and hereditaments following, to wit: the south half part of lot number thirty-nine, in the town of Hector, in the county of Seneca, together with the messuages, buildings, improvements, and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining; and your petitioners further shew, that they and the said above mentioned owners are respectively seised of all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments above described, with the rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining in the manner and proportions following, that is to say, your petitioners are seised as aforesaid of one equal undivided half part of the said south half of said lot number thirty-nine, and the said John, Chauncy, Anna, and Rebecca are seised of the remaining undivided half part of the south half of the said lot number thirty-nine; and your petitioners further shew, that they are desirous to have partition made of all and singular the said lands, tenements and hereditaments above described with the appurtenances, and for that purpose present this petition to this honorable Court, praying that the same may be divided among the parties aforesaid according to their respective rights therein, by commissioners to be appointed by this Court, in pursuance of an act of the legislature of the state of New-York, entitled an act for the partition of lands—But that the said Anna and Rebecca are severally minors, under the age of twenty-one years—Wherefore your petitioners pray this honorable Court to appoint some proper person or persons guardian or guardians to the said minors respectfully for all the purposes intended by the said act; to the end that your petitioners may be able to proceed according to the act aforesaid, for the partition of the premises above mentioned among the parties aforesaid, according to their respective rights therein.

WILLIAM CAMP,
NATHAN CAMP.

Dated 30th Jan'y, 1809. 3mF46

WHEREAS James Shaw, of the town of Watervliet, (now town of Guilderland) in the county of Albany, and State of New-York, farmer, by indenture of mortgage bearing date the first day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one, for securing the payment of the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars with the interest, to John I. Witbeck, of the town of Coeymans, and county and state aforesaid, now deceased, did grant, bargain, sell, release, enfeoff and confirm unto the said John I. Witbeck, in his life time, his heirs and assigns forever, all that farm, piece of parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the town of Watervliet aforesaid—beginning at a white ash sapling marked I M. I S. for the north west corner of Isaac Minklain's farm, and runs thence south fifty-nine degrees and thirty minutes west five chains and sixty links, then south sixty degrees west thirteen chains and forty links, then south nine degrees west six chains, then south forty-five degrees east twenty-four chains and seventy-two links, then south twenty-one degrees and thirty minutes east eighteen chains and thirty-four links, then north fifty-nine degrees and thirty minutes east twenty chains, then north ten degrees east twenty-two chains and seventy links, then north fifty-seven degrees west twenty-nine chains and eighty links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land. And whereas the said John I. Witbeck is since deceased, and the subscriber has in due form of law become administrator of all the goods, chattels and credits of the said John I. Witbeck—and whereas default has been made in the payment of the said sum of money with the interest in the said mortgage mentioned—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the several statutes in such case made and provided, the premises described as aforesaid will be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling house of Stewart Lewis, Innkeeper in the city of Albany, on the twenty-sixth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated June 8th, 1809.

CORNELIUS WITBECK, *Adm'r.*
By J. I. OSTRANDER, his Attorney. 6mF47

JUST RECEIVED BY
Croswell & Frary,

4th Volume of Cranch's, and the 9th Do. of East's Reports.

July 11, 1809.